## Miscellaneous Advertisements

Dr. J. A. Clopton, Of Huntsville, Ala.,

TREATS WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Strictures, Polypus, Tumors, Scrofulous Ulcers, Syphilis, Venereal, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Dropsical Af-

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Females-Ulcerations of the Uterus, Holypus of the Uterus, prolapsus of the Uterus, Lucrations of the Perinaeum, &c., &c. He removed a polypus from the uterus as large as as infant's head, and the patient was perfectly

fections, &c., &c.

well in fifteen days

Dr. C. has never lost a petient, nor had an accident to happen.

Testimonials will be forwarded from the first gentlemen of all the States South. Office-in Huntsville, Ala., immediately on the Memphis and C. Railroad.

All letters must contain a three cent stamp.

Sept. 15, 1866.

77—twaw-ly

Fall and Winter Importation, 1866.

Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods.

## ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239, Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD., OFFER A STOCK UNSURPASSED IN THE United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. TERMS-CASH.

THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, REIGHT, leave Norfolk at 53/2 o'clock, p. m. The new and elegant steamers

GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamers of this line have unsurpassed as commodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare. Travellers going North via Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circum-

stances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon, and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
This line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers

and Buggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free of Charge. Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers free of charge. Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of

Gay Street, at 5 o'elock, p. in.
H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent
At Norfolk.

## Sale of Salishury Prison Lot.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

HEADQRS, ASS'T COMM'R., STATE OF N. C., RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 15, 1866. IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS FROM the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated War De Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., August 17th, 1866, and by virtue of authority given in section 12 of the act of Congress, passed July 16, 1866, entitled "An Act to continue in force and to amend 'An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes," I will sell at the Boyden House, in the city of Salisbury, N. C., at public anction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the first day of November, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain tract of land known as the

"PRISON LOT,"

situated in the city of Salisbury, N. C., and conveyed by the Trustees of Davidson College to the so-called Confederate States, by deed dated the 2d day of November, A. D. 1861, containing about fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) acres, more or less. Said tract of land was used during the late war by the so-called Confederate States Government, for the confinement of prisoners-of-war. It was formerly the site of a large manufacturing estab-lishment. It has a Railroad front of about three hundred (300) yards on the North-Carolina Railroad, making it a very desirable location for a manufacturing site, or the establishment of Store-house for the storage and shipment of th agricultural products of the country.

TERMS:—Cash, in Government funds, on the

TERMS:—Cash, in Government runds, on the delivery of a warranty deed therefor, in the name of the United States.

THOS. P. JOHNSTON,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bu. R. F. & A. L.
Brevet Major U. S. V.
Sept. 15, 1866.

T9—till nov. 1, '66,

DRY GOODS. ATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co. 330 Broadway, New York,

tailers, at the lowest market prices, FOR CASH, A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c.

## DRY GOODS.

1866.

AUTUMN, LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

326, 328 and 330, Broadway, New York, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL FIRST Lelass buyers to their stock of Dry Goods. It will be found unsurpassed for all Southern Mcrchants. All departments of our business have been much enlarged, especially that for Dress Goods, where we are constantly opening all the novelties of the season, to which we now ask the particular attention of both Jobbers and Retailers. Our stock consists of Dress Goods,

Shawls and Cloaks, Prints

Bleached Shirtings, Brown Sheetings, Flannels and Blankets Woolen Goods, Yankee Notions, White Goods, Embroideries.

Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods Millinery Goods, &e.. &e., &c.

All of which they offer at the lowest market Prices by the package or piece.

Aug. 25, 1866. 48TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Col. C. L. Harris as a candidate for re-

election to the Senate from the 48th district, com-posed of the Counties of Rutherford, Polk, and Cleaveland. Sept. 18, 1866. 45TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Calvin J. Cowles, Esq, as a candidate for the Senate in the 45th District, composed of the Counties of Wilkes, Alexander, and Ireday

Sept. 18, 1866. NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS

WORKS. HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF a competent person, we are now prepared to gum Saws in the best style, and on moderate We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings, and repair Mill Irons,
Orders sent to us will meet with prompt attention.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 30, 1866.—45-tf

### Special Notices.

Cholera, Diarrhea, and Dysentery !-A cure is warranted by DR. Tobias' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called

in too late to do any good. DIRECTIONS .- Take a teaspoonful in a wireglass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth abut the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists-price, 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt street, New

Sept. 22, 1866.

Reduction in Price of the American MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH GOLD AT PAR.

so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now manufacture and sale of More than 200,000 Watches

have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three aeres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now tinguished by the following trade-marks on the hopefully to be settled in America forever by

1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.

"William Ellery." OUR LADIES' WATCH, of first quality, is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.

6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named " P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes at d styles of eases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass. authorize us to state that without distinction of the nature of human passions, according to trade-marks or price, AL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY

ARE FULLY WARRANTED to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Compavy or their agents, and that if after the most tion to the abolition of human or domestic for single watches.

only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, a'ts for the American Watch Co 182 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1866. 80 - 4 m

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!-50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of post- not the people of North-Carolina accept it as ge, to any part of the United States.
P. F. PESCUD, Agent, Raieigh, N. C.

Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, re- or principles as are not preferred, or deemed liable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot consistent with the whole proposed meas-No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, ure ? Will not the people of the State give Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men .-Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

March 13, 1866.-1y.

Howard Association, Philade phia, Pa. Aug. 14, 1866.

# BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO. Corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including pur- liberty, or property without due process of chases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. We are constantly | diction the equal protection of the laws. represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on band a full supply of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,

affords. JAY COOKE & CO. 23-tw&wly. PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE

BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRAND-RETH'S PILLS.-They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life .-Remember, the

Cholera must be treated as a Poison,

and your safety demands that it ould be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhea, colics, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is

Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters. Sold by Druggists. B. BRANDRETH. Sept. 15.

Brick Machine.-The National Brick Ma chine, a CLAY TEMPERING MACHINE, and makes with only two horse power, 30,000 SPLENDID BRICKS per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the Machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Unusual inducements offered to purchasers of territorial rights. Address

ABRAM REQUA, Gen. Agent, 141 Broadway, N. Y. AALAN MACAULEY CTENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Char-lotte, N. C. Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce,

Business entrusted to us shall command our Business entriesed to us shall command our prompt personal attention.

References. — Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.

Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va. Kent, Paine & Co., Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va. aug 14—1v7

ang 14-1y7

The Constitutional Amendment Calmly Reviewed in the Light of Free Dis-The present Congress of the United States

[Prom the Newbern Times.]

has proposed an amendment to the National Constitution for ratification by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, which by that Constitution are required to ratify it in order to make it valid as part of the same. This amendment, whether originally so proposed or not, has been by manifest action of Congress, and action of the Executive in the ase of Tennessee, regarded as the condition precedent to immediate re-admission of a State into the Union. It is still held out by the party which controlled two-thirds of the power of Congress-by the party which is growing daily in numbers and influence, and will again control the power of Congressas the condition precedent to the re-admis sion of North-Carolina into the Union.

Ought the General Assembly of the State to ratify this amendment as by the voluntary consent of the people? Perhaps no political question of so transcendent importance and magnitude has ever before been present ed to be determined by the people of North-Carolina, Upon its determination may de-In consequence of the recent great improve- pend, will probably depend, whether the ments in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can all; whether, certainly, the present organization of civil government shall be, as near as may be, maintained as it is, or whether a new organization of State government, "Refrom the expectation that it will be cheaper at publican in form," shall be adopted to be some future time. The test of ten years and the guaranteed as such by the United States, and even probably whether a military government shall not take the place of the present government.

Shall there not be freedom of speech to discuss, and freedom of the press to publish, the principles contained in this amendment, and sought to be incorporated in the fundamental law of the country with a view to its restoration, and as a security to the future peace and general welfare of the people of the United States, as well as to the progress of American civilization? If not, American politics now foreshadow the dreadful alternative of civil war, and thereby a review of make more than one-half of all the watches soll in the great questions of internal dissension the United States. The different grades are dis- which the civilized world had looked for

> The question of the right of a State to secede" has been practically settled, it is assumed, by the war. It has been demed and resisted successfully by those who maintam the right of coercion, or the right of a government to preserve itself. As a question, the government-every governmentwill always decide against it, whether it be maintained as a right actually existing by express written provision in its Constitution or not, and will assert its right of self-preservation as above all constitutional or other fundamental provisions of government. In all human experience and the testimony of international history, if not peaceably adjusted by a majority of national opinion, so to speak, then by war, by the greater power, these questions must be determined. But there were great questions in American polities, standing out as great causes affecting the determination of these before-mentioned questions. The principal question in relasuffrage to any number less than the whole

thorough trial, any watch should prove defective slavery has been settled by actual or appain any particular, it may be always exchanged for rent consent of the people, and by force of another. As the American Watches, made at situation and the power of war. Still, ques-Waltham, Mass., are for sale by dealers generally | tions incidental thereto remained to be setthroughout the country, we do not solicit orders | thed, sooner or later, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." The main question Caution .- The public are cautioned to buy of these is, shall political rights be conferred upon or granted to "persons of color" in the United States? This question, except as regards citizenship, is referred or left by the proposed constitutional amendment to the will and determination of the people of each State for themselves. In respect to this question, as it relates to negro suffrage, the proposed amendment is a compromise as between conflicting party views and opinions, Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in forty- a truce, if not peace proclaimed by the aseight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, sent of the great body of the American peo-Chilblains, and all cruptions of the Skin. Price ple to the "irrepressible conflict" of Wm. II. Seward, the new Secretary of State, and proclaimed for the sake of the peace and harmonious restoration of the Union. Shall such, and for the principles contained therein, which are right and just in themselves, and therefore ought not to be denied with any hope of gain by any party or State; and Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents. -Black or will they not waive objections to such parts attention to, read, and consider this amend

> themselves the questions which so vitally concern them and the whole country? What is this proposed amendment, its terms and import, so much, so constantly and studiously and designedly misrepresented, even by the press, through which it ought to be published for the people?

ment at once? Will they not thrust aside

all passion and prejudice, and without the

dictation or officious aid of bad or interested

political teachers, study and determine for

It is in the words and sections following, ARTICLE 14.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, law, nor deny to any person within its juris-

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, exbuying and selling at current prices, and allowing | cluding Indians not taxed. But when the correspondents the most liberal rates the market | right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of

male citizens twenty-one years of age in such SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civl or millitary, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States. shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, re-

move such disability. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void. SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the

provisions of this article. The whole amendment would seem to be so plain and so easy of comprehension as to require no exposition, except with a view to answering objects which have been made to it. has hitherto been undefines in our written the who Constitution. The objection urged is that, People of North Carolina, ought you not "persons of color" are comprehended with-n this definition. This is true and is it not tutional Amendment, and instruct your repilso just to this class of persons, as well as sentatives to the next General Assembly to proper, in regard to relative rights, privile- ratify it on your behalf ? This is the sim-

ions of the country? ted States, and subject to the jurisdiction needless to discuss whether the State is in or thereof, should be citizens of the United States out of the Union ; whether upon the Proclaund of the States wherein they reside.

free negro was held not to be a citizen of the | tion is at an end, and therefore the Constitu-United States by decision of the Supreme tion is over all again, and the right of repre-Court, previous to the rebellion. Such per- sentation and all other rights intended to be on was held to be, if born in the State, a secured therein, are restored, or no longer citizen of North Carolina, previous to the suspended, or, in what relation, according to same. Then, all slaves were not citizens of the theories of the Constitution, or practice any State or of the United States, but being of the government, the State may be. We now free, they all, "persons of color," might attempted to dissolve our relations to the be held to be entitled to none of "the priv- Union and maintain new relations to anothileges and emoluments of citizens of the sev- | er and separate de facto government, during eral States." Such a political status fixed the civil war. As a party professing to be infor this class or species of men, by the Courts, | dependent of, and acknowledging no allegiwould subject them to a kind or serfdom ance to, the party or government against worse than slavery, in sections of the country where they are now, for the most part, quered. It might be discussed, what indemliving, and would forbid their migration to other sections, and their dispersion among the victorious party have the right, accordthe masses of the people of other States, con taining very few of this class of population. which they may construe against you, to re-Considerations of policy, as well as justice, require the ratification of the amendment as to this section, the remainder of which is already substantially incorporated in the Con- tion as a final settlement of all questions

If it be urged again that this section is, as it has been asserted, in regard to the whole amendment, designed to lead to negro suf- and the beginning of peace within the frage in North Carolina, the reply of the Union. National Union Executive Committee" is, Not so." The question as to the qualification of electors, who shall be voters, is now determine for themselves.

opinion, will have been settled by the in- are made of another civil war, which, if it rporation of this provision in the funda-Section second contains the material and practical portion of the amendment. It may

have been designed—its tendency certainly is, to secure equality of suffrage, but, it does have surrendered to victorious power in not compel or require it. "Representatives shall be apportioned according to the whole number of persons (ex- to maintain that allegiance to the country cluding Indians not taxed") in the State, if for the sake of the honor and welfare of the people so will; but, if they choose to de- North Carolina. Hearken not to those false or colored, "the right to vote at any elec- that, any portion of your fellow-citizens, or tion for the choice of electors," &c., &c., "or fellow-soldiers, or any any party of your in any way abridge that right as to such in- fellow-countrymen, would now seek to huhabitants being twenty-one years of age, ex- miliate or degrade you. All who love the cept for participation in rebellion or other Union would greet you at the prospect of crime, then "the basis of representation shall | blessed peace, point you to the restoration of be reduced in the proportion which the num- the Union, and welcome you to enjoy, as ber of such male citizens (white and colored) shall bear to the whole number of male citizens (white and colered) twenty-one years of age in the State." The State may grant the | Constitution, as amended in the manner proright to vote to all "persons of color," and thereby gain three representatives in Congress after the session which shall succed the census in 1870, or it may deny it to all such persons, and be entitled to five representative, losing three, or it may grant limited

ification, and thereby increase its representation to six or seven. Is not the principle contained in this section just, and if so can any power, or party, society or State hope to gain by opposing it,

and insisting upon what is wrong themselves, consent voluntarily that Massa- results shall be the increased har chusetts should deny the right to vote to all | perity, freedom and renown of the American persons who did not possess a property qual- people. ification of one thousand dollars in value, thereby excluding a large proportion of her white population from suffrage and count that population or persons so excluded to increase her basis of representation in the Congress of the United States? Yet, if Massachusetts so choose to deny the right to vote because of want of sufficient property or intelligence, or because of color, she, as North Carolina, may do so. This is a matter for the people of each State, and let it be recollected often, and not lost sight of by them, at this time especially, while efforts are made to prejudice and mislead the popular mind for the purpose of carrying the

A purpose to carry elections through appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people mainly in relation to negro suffrage, sectional hatreds and animosities engendered and increased by the late civil war, and a of to-day is proclaiming, and millions on desire to obtain office even at the risk of har- millions of posterity, could they advance to mony and loyalty and Union, stand in the greet you, would re-proclaim, "The Federal way of assent to the third section. This Union it must and shall be preserved." Let wetion does not deny to any person the right to us all have full confidence in that the virtue

rress of the United States. disability in all proper cases. This section is objectionable to the people of the Stateertainly to none more objectionable than to hose who are seeking and expecting to hold office, but, without inviting or preferring the lisfrancisement of any person-will they not accept this as a part of the whole measure for the sake of the restoration of the Union, and the settled peace and harmony of the

American people? Shall there be less confidence had in the nagnanimity and justice of two-thirds of the representative of all the States-those of the State of North Carolina and of every Southrn State, who will compose Congress upon the ratification of this amendment, than has been voluntarily yielded to one man, the President of the United States who assumed that all government in the States lately in tebellion was dissolved, and therefore as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and in virtue not of military law, but of undefined and undefinable war powers, denied both the right to vote and the right to hold office to any but "unmistakably loyal men," or whomsoever he might designate, according to his own will and pleasure?

But it may not be profitable to recur for any purpose to the past. It is gone, and cannot return. Let there be buried with it all causes of internal dissension, all threats of dissolution of the Union, all desires and expectations of separate government, all heartburnings, griefs and hatreds, all recollections of the losses of property and desolations of home and kindred and blood, on the part of both parties so receetly arrayed in civil war. Let the people look not behind for Constitutional principles or precedents to guide them on according to each one's own plan or policy, or any special plan or policy, whether of the President or Congress, or of Southern or Northern political leaders, but let them look forward to the end, the restoration of the Union to be attained at once as to North Carolina, by simply accepting and ratifying in General Assembly the proposed amendment as a condition, not of degradation, humiliation or injury, but a condition offered by, and acceptable to a very large majority of the people of the United States who alone have both the right and the pow, er to "ordain and establish," or to alter, amend or annul their written Constitution.

The remaining, the fourth and fifth sections of the amendment need no comment.-The people have already assented solemnly through their representatives to the accept-ance of the fourth section, and the fifth is ous composition of his repast.

The first section defines citizenship, which merely a part necessary to the enforcement o

es and immunities of all persons and sec-ions of the country? plest plan, the surest policy, the best condi-tion on which our State may be restored to All persons born or naturalized in the Uni- relations of harmony in the Union. It is mation of the President, as Commander-in-No State can make a person a citizen. A Chief of the Army and Navy, the insurrecnity for the past and security for the future, ing to the principles of international law, quire. But, it is proposed by the victorious party themselves, to you conquered, to have but this treaty, these stipulations, this condiraised heretofore, the ratification of the proposed Constitutional amendment. This shall be the end of all hostilities out of the Union,

Citizens of North Carolina! Consider this amendment, and we "invoke you to remember always and everywhere," that if the by the Constitution, and will be by the war be ended as to actual hostilities, the amendment, with the people of the State to nation is not again at peace. Hearken not to those who proclaim peace while you are not A conflict of law, as well as of public restored to the Union. Already predictions comes at all, must come upon all more dreadful than before, come scourging, devastating, desolating, exterminating, in part, us as a

Soldiers of North Carolina! You who good faith, and renewed your allegiance to the country, keep that faith and determine to any of their male inhabitants," white | political teachers who would deceive you, in equals, and friends and fellow-citizens, that equality of right to share the blessings of peace and the fruits of civilization, under the posed, which equality of right it was ordained and established to secure.

Spurn the odious doctrine of " dience" to Constitutional law, which is sought to be inculcated by advising that you should accept and submit to the law or amendment when it shall have been ratified against your

upon a basis of intelligence or property qual- | will and consent. Accept, now, voluntarily, as free men, the proposed amendment, and your fellow-citizens, shall commend and follow your example, and all North Carolinans will march with you back into the Union, under the flag of the Union, to achieve the great victories Would the people of North Carolina, who of peace, and to follow the high destiny of would do unto the people of another State | the great army of the whole country to perwhatsoever they would have them to do unto | form the great actions of the peace, whose

Citizens and Citizen Soldiers: Who now shall lead the great army of the country to these victories of peace, and their great results? By your ballots you may de-cide. And by the dangers which threaten around amid the darkness of the American quarters, you are charged to "put none but Americans on guard," and to follow those only who will "keep step to the music of

the Union." The farewell command of our first great leader-of him "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," still lingers, and should always be obeyed. "that you cherish a cerdial, habitual and immoceable attachment to that unity of government which constitutes us one people." The voices of other dead are heard over the fatal experience of the past, to proclaim-the national sentiment of the millions cote. It simply imposes a disability upon and intelligence of the people, which has he classes of persons named therein to hold | hitherto proven equal to the administration office, at the pleasure of two-thirds of the Con- and preservation of our free representative form of government, will be found equal, in The number of persons in North Carolina all coming time, to the achievement of the who would be disabled from holding office victories and to the performance of the great temporarily, would be comparatively small, actions upon which depend those grand reand doubtless, Congress would so soon and so sults of progress, that millions of eager eyes ast as possible make haste to remove that are now straining to behold on the march of American civilization.

UNION CITIZEN.

GONE BY THE BOARD.-A man was washed overboard from the schooner Eureka Saturday morning, during a heavy gale on Lake Ontario. Several thousand feet of lumproposed by Congress, and already ratified ber with which the schooner was freighted by New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New | were caried away at the same time. The man Hampshire, Tennessee, Nevada, and Oregon, managed to get three boards together, and making them a rude raft floated for sixteen hours on the lake. Meantime the gale subsided and the captain of the schooner having put about, with little hope of finding him alive, picked him up and proceeded on his voyage. The man was benumbed with cold and afflicted with a vast appetite. Beyond this he did not suffer much.

A FEROCIOUS MANIAC.—There is a maniac now living in Buckland, Mass., named Josiah Spaulding, who, the Springfield Republican says, has been confined in an iron cage for over fifty years, and for more than thirty years has not stood erect. He has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manual force. He refuses to be clothed, and will not suffer anything to remain on him, and is only kept warm in winter by warming the room in which his cage is placed. He is the son of Rev. Josiah Spaulding. When he first became insane he endeavored to murder his father, mother and sister, and it became necessary to confine him so that he could not harm any one.

400 JEFF. DAVIS .- The Charleston Courier of

September 28th says: From a private letter which we have received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we earn with inexpressible regret that his health continues to decline, and that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming very embarrassing. Nothing is known to Mrs. Davis of the probable future of her husband, and we confess we see little encouragement to hope for his early release.

A lady in Lafayette, Indiana, recently, in preparing her Sunday donner, put some beans in a pot to bake. In a hurry to get to church, she inadvertently put her hymn-book in the pot and wrapped a piece of pork in her pocket handkerchief and took it to church with her. Her mortification was intense upon discovering her mistake during service; so

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

For Governor,

## ALFRED DOCKERY Of Richmond County.

Election on Thursday 18th of October. " W. W. Holden's Complicity with

Thad. Stevens." The last Sentinel makes an extract from a peech recently delivered at Lancaster, Pa., by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in which it is stated that Gov. Holden, while in Washington last summer, advised Mr. Stevens to introduce a bill to reorganize the Southern States on the basis of white and negro suffrage. Mr. Stevens says:

"Every loyal Southern man came to me and asked me to put it in the bill. There has been driven from the stump and silenced was not a loyal man, from Governor Hamilton to Governor Holden, Chief Justice Powell and Governor Sherwood-there were twenty of these men driven from their homes that portion of the State. We know the fact who dare not go back for fear of being murdered. They came to help me to fabricate the bill. It was not the rebels that did it; was of the loyal men that said give us that bill; and the vote of the loyal white men, added to that of the loyal black men, can carry every State but Virginia. I was in a caucus one night, when Governor Hamilton told us" to give them that law, and although we are now in the minority, and I set in this State, every unconditional Union dare not go home, for I should be murdered, man would be either driven from the State give us that bill, and we can carry Texas on or compelled, from fear for himself or his the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Governor Holden told me the same, and so did everybody except the Virginians," We were in Washington in June and July

last. We saw and conversed with the President four times. We saw Messrs. Seward, Stanton, McCulloch, Welles, Speed, Randall, | ble for peace; he was responsible for every and Harlan, of the Cabinet, each once. We thing bad and for nothing good under the saw Mr. Stevens twice, Mr. Sumner twice, provisional government; he was not responand Messrs. Clark, Doolittie, Kelly, Bout- sible for negro suffrage under Mr. Johnson, well, Trumbull, and others frequently, at the | when the latter advised it, but he is responsi-Capitol and at the hotels. We conversed ble for it now, by complicity with Mr. with all these gentlemen freely on the state | Stevens; he is responsible for the Howard of the country. We did not stop specially to amendment, though he did all he could to inquire whether they were Radicals or not, as restore the State before this amendment was our object was to obtain information, and to adopted; and if the people will not take his do what we could to restore North-Carolina advice and accept this amendment, as the to the Union. We did not see Gov. Hamil- only course left them to escape future and ton. We called at his boarding-house, and greater evils, he will then be responsible for found him absent. We were not present at all these evils, including confiscation and any caucus or consultation of Republicans or negro suffrage! Such is Holden. Was there Radicals, nor were we invited to attend any ever such a person before in the tides of time? such caucus or consultation. We heard not Mr. Stevens is a traitor, a liar, a villain, a one word from Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Stevens, hideous monster on his own merits, in the or Mr. Boutwell, or Mr. Kelly, or any one estimation of the Sentinel; but when it is else, about negro suffrage. Mr. Sumner, for | thought that some chance expression by Mr. instance, conversed for one hour on the state | Stevens will injure Holden, why then Mr. of the country in general terms, speaking Stevens is a gentleman, a scholar, and a parakindly of the Southern people, and express- gon of truth and honesty. Anything to deing a desire that the Union should be re- stroy Holden! Ah, brother Pell\* so-called stored; but he made no allusion to negro ah Scaton, lover of the flag, Holden will suffrage. We saw Mr. Stevens in the room | not be destroyed. He stands on the rock of of the Clerk of the House, in presence of Dr. | TRUTH, against which the petty whitecaps of Powell, Dr. Sloan, Gen. Banks, and others. your passions dash in vain. The conversation was hurried, as the House was in session, and Mr. Stevens was called off once to vote. He said, among other things, that the whole work of reconstruction under the President was a usurpation, and null and void. Of course we could not agree to that, as we had been an actor in

this work ourself. He said he would see to it that this work should not stand. In this it is well known he agrees with Judge Ruffin, of this State. He spoke of an enabling act, but we did not see it. Negro suffrage was not mentioned by any one during the conversation. We have not, to this day, seen Mr. Stevens' enabling act. It was introduced at the heel of the session, and we looked for it in vain in the Washington papers. Just as we were about to leave, Dr. Powell handed Mr. Stevens a new test-oath, to be adopted in the place of the present test-oath. We do not remember the words of this oath sufficiently well to repeat them, but this oath had our approval, as a milder and better one than that which now exists. Before we went to Washington, while we were there, and since our return, negro suffrage has not been in all our thoughts as a measure to be voluntarily adopted by our people. We saw and heard enough, however, to convince us that if the Howard amendment should not be accepted by the Southern States, reorganization would follow, with negro suffrage, confiscation of property, and many other evils. This is the

plicity" with Mr. Stevens. We have no idea that Mr. Stevens intended to misstate our position. We do not believe him capable of falsehood or intentional misrepresentation. It is natural that he should include us with other Southern loyalists in his general statement as to what they desired. Gov. Hamilton is known to be in favor of negro suffrage. He attended the Republican caucus, and spoke to that effect. We did not. We told Mr. Stevens and others, as we told the President, in substance what we have said in our Address in relation to the condition of things in this State. We told them that loyalty in North-Carolina was at the bottom and disloyalty on top; that our State government was in the hands of the secessionists; that supreme devotion to the Union was neither a passport to office nor a badge of respectability; and that the Unionists of the State were depressed and disheartened, and the cause of resto. ration obstructed by this condition of things. We said this then, we set it out in full in our

extent of our Radicalism, and of our "com-

Address, and we stand to it now. We differ with Mr. Stevens not only in regard to negro suffrage, but as to the Howard amendment. We wish the South to take that amendment to avoid further and greater evils; Mr. Stevens does not want the South to take it, as her refusal to do so will give him grounds to force upon us confiscation, executions for treason, and negro suffrage.

The Sentinel asks, "did Mr. Holden intimate to Mr. Stevens that he had been driven from home, and was afraid to go back, for fear of being murdered?" We did not. We are not afraid to live in North-Carolina .-Whatever may happen, we expect to lay our bones in the "good old North State." Since the close of the rebellion, there has been no time when we have not been treated by all classes and all parties with personal courtesy and respect. But we feel we are under the ban, because of our Union sentiments, and suffering with a disease of the lungs,-Rich. that, if those who now control the State gov- Whig.

ernment and control society could have their Tri-Areckly Standard. ernment and control society could have their way, they would indelibly stamp us and our posterity with a "hicleous mark," because we were not true to the Confederacy. We want the word Tory written on the back of no man. But if the contest be forced upon NATIONAL UNION TICKET. us as to who shall be honored now and hereafter-the traitor to the Confederacy or the traitor to the Union-we wish it distinct. ly understood that our lot has been cast with the former. What we complain of is, that our opponents do not cultivate as they should and as they agreed to do when they surrendered, a spirit of nationality; and that they seem to think more of the memories of the dead Confederacy than of the glories of the living Union. We shall not be able to agree with them, or act with them, as long as they pursue this course.

But we tell the Sentinel that we have evidence in our possession of the most undoub ted character, that it is not safe for Union men in certain localities west of this, to announce their views from the stump. We know that one of our worthiest public men by armed ex-rebels; and we apprehend that the election will not be free at some boxes in that the American flag was pulled down by armed ex rebels at Jefferson, Ashe County, a week or two since. And we sincerely believe, that if the State were now in the Union under present auspices, and if all the troops were removed, and there was no fear of consequences before the eyes of a certain family, to be silent in relation to public affairs. That is our belief. But "W. W. Holden's complicity with

Thad. Stevens!" Nothing is too bad to be charged against Holden, Holden was responsible for the rebellion; he was responsi-

\*Rev. William E. Pell, Senior Editor of the Sentinel. He is a Minister of the Gospel. He preaches politics daily in the Sentinel, and the Gospel when it is convenient to do so Seaton Gales, Esq., Junior Editor of the Sea tinel. He is so loyal to the national government that on the 22d of February last he walk under the flag, but retired to his home by a back street. He spoke of the flag on that oc-casion as "a rag." He is one of the "recon-

Contents of To-Day's Standard. We invite attention to the excellent article in our paper to-day from the Charlotte Democrat, on the "Political Situation." We agree with the Democrat that candidates should not so pledge themselves as to put it out of their power to vote for the Howard

Also, to the able and patriotic letter of Dr. J. T. Leach, to the people of Johnston

Also, to the communication of "Union Citizen," from the Newbern Times. The correspondent of the Times presents argunents and makes appeals which should be

heard and heeded. We publish also to-day the morning's proeedings of the first day's session of the Convention of colored persons, called and now being held in this City to promote the cause of education among the colored children .-The proceedings of the Convention will be concluded in our next, and the entire proccedings of the body will appear in next week's Standard.

EMIGRANTS .- We conversed on Tuesday with Mr. Coffin, the Agent, who had in charge a company of four hundred emigrants from this State going west. He informed us that they came principally from the Counties of Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Alamance and adjacent localities; and that the large majority of them were children under twelve years of age. Some of the emigrants will stop in Indiana, others in Illinois, while many will go beyond Missouri to the new Indian reservation. Mr. Coffin says that there is no larger exodus of emigrants from this State at the present time, than before the war; but they now go in parties and thus attract more attention. Before the war, emigrants went by wagons, now they take the

It is a sad thing to see so many of the best and most industrious of our citizens

New Corron has commenced to come into this market pretty continuously for the past few days. There already has been shipped on the different railways some 25 bales, and about the same number of bales now on hand. This proves that the erop of this immediate vicinage is far better that it has been since 1860. All of it is of good quality, clean, and staple excellent for uplands. It has brought from 25c@27 a pound-averaging above 400 pounds a bale. There has been more new cotton shipped from Forest-

ville depot than Raleigh. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is also coming to market rapidly. Since Saturday 29th ult., 6,000 gallons have been shipped from this

DEATH OF A LION .- On Friday, as Dan Castello's Circus was on its way down the river from Alexandria, bound for this city. in the steamer Winnisimmet, the female lion died. She was the principal performing animal, and was quite old. When in Wash ingtou she was quite ill, and was said to be